

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN COMMEMORATION OF HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL DAY MAY 2, 2000

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 2000

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend Yom Hashoah, Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day, which memorializes the six million Jews murdered during World War II.

This somber anniversary is a tribute to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust, the heroism of those who fought back, and the strength of those who survived. A national holiday in Israel, Yom Hashoah is also commemorated across this country.

I strongly believe that we must act on our promise to "never forget" by acting on our responsibility to teach future generations about the lessons of the Holocaust. As we prepare our children for a new century, we must instill in them the tolerance and compassion to prevent the greatest terror of the past century from ever being repeated in the next. The legacy of the survivors of the Holocaust and of those who perished will only live on if we educate people about this history.

It was only last month that British Courts exonerated historian Deborah Lipstadt of the libel charges brought by a Holocaust denier. Although the decision reaffirmed that Holocaust denial is false history and Nazi sympathy, it is unfortunate that such attempts to distort and trivialize the Holocaust abound. The release of the Eichmann diaries as evidence used in the trial only further establishes the reality of the Holocaust and the dangers of those who seek to deny it.

Today is an opportunity to recommit ourselves to stand against anti-Semitism, discrimination, and intolerance in all forms, at home and abroad. We reflect upon the murder of 6 million innocent Jewish men, women and children, and the systematic destruction of families and vibrant communities. We reestablish our determination to confront the past, and our dedication to perpetuating the memory of those who suffered.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 290, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to vote today for the final version of the congressional budget for fiscal year 2001 (H. Con. Res. 290). Again, I wish to congratulate my colleagues on the House

Budget Committee and their counterparts in the other body for their hard work in crafting a fiscal year 2001 budget and pushing it to passage ahead of schedule.

First, this congressional budget keeps a lid on runaway federal spending. For the second year in a row, this budget devotes the entire Social Security surplus, totaling \$161 billion in fiscal year 2001, to a lock box to prevent it from being used to finance other government programs. And, it proposes the creation of a \$40 billion reserve fund over five years to be used to reform Medicare and provide prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries who need it. Simultaneously, it allows us to continue to pay down the public debt (a trillion dollars of it over five years), making it possible to eliminate the entire public debt by 2013.

In addition, the Republican budget proposal calls for tax cuts of up to \$150 billion over five years, including the elimination of the marriage penalty. It also contains tax relief for small businesses, phases out the estate or 'death' tax, establishes tax incentives for educational assistance and tax relief associated with pending health care reform legislation.

Finally, I am pleased to report that the Republican budget increases spending for primary and secondary education, including Pell Grants (which we have increased by about 50% since we assumed control of Congress in 1995); national defense and programs to support our military men and women; transportation; and veterans programs. In response to many of my constituents' concerns, it also decreases foreign aid expenditures. Again, I believe this budget fulfills my commitment to 10th District citizens to support budget reforms and fiscally responsible spending.

RADIO BROADCASTING PRESERVATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3439) to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from establishing rules authorizing the operation on new, low power FM radio stations:

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 3439, the Radio Broadcasting Preservation Act, because it protects the interests of all parties affected by low-power FM.

I have several small and independent broadcasters in my district. They provide important services to communities in Lancaster and Chester Counties, PA. Unfortunately, the FCC Low-Power FM rule threatens these broadcasters and many like them across the country.

While the intentions of the FCC are good, its policy is bad. The FCC's low-power FM policy does not provide adequate safeguards against broadcasting interference.

Do we really want to increase the burden for these small and independent stations, many of which are already struggling to stay on the air? I think not.

For this reason, we need to pass H.R. 3439 and protect FM station license holders in small, rural markets where there are already limited opportunities for stations to sell the advertising that covers operating expenses.

H.R. 3439 makes sure we take a hard look at the consequences of low-power FM by requiring the FCC to conduct an economic impact study of low-power FM on existing broadcasters, with an emphasis on minority and small-market broadcasters. This bill also requires the FCC to properly conduct tests to prevent broadcast interference.

I thank my colleague, Mr. OXLEY, for introducing this important bill. We must ensure all parties affected by low-power FM—existing small and independent broadcasters, public radio stations, and radio listeners—are given the consideration they deserve.

PROJECT EXILE: THE SAFE STREETS AND NEIGHBORHOODS ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 2000

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4051, "Project Exile: The Safe Streets and Neighborhoods Act of 2000." Project Exile adopts a zero-tolerance for federal gun crimes, with federal, state and local law enforcement and prosecutors working hand-in-hand to prosecute each and every firearms violation. This program imposes stringent and serious consequences on armed criminals by demonstrating that prosecution and punishment provides for deterrence and prevention. We need to send a real clear message to criminals who abuse our Second Amendment. Project Exile is a positive step in the direction to reduce firearm related crime in America by providing a five-year mandatory minimum sentence, with no eligibility for parole, for anyone who uses or carries a firearm in the commission of a violent crime, drug trafficking crime or for any convicted felon found to be in possession of a firearm.

Project Exile is one of the most aggressive, creative and innovative crime control plans ever initiated. Since its inception in Richmond, Virginia, in 1997, Project Exile has produced overwhelmingly successful results; the Project has put more than 200 armed criminals behind bars; one violent gang responsible for many Richmond murders has been eliminated; the rate of gun carrying by criminals has been cut nearly in half; and the armed robbery rate for 1998 has declined 29 percent. This is just one state with significant examples of how the implementation of Project Exile has decreased gun-related crimes. It has proved to be so effective that Project Exile has expanded to

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